SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Abbey's Park Theater-Prish, the American. Matines. Arademy of Design-Labsition.
Aquarinm-Circus. Matines.
Booth's Theatre-One fundred Wres. Matines.
Blues Open House-Wiles Retail. Matines.
Busnell's Moscoure-Irea begain 181-4.
Doly's Theatre-Needles and Pine. Matines. Unverly's 1-1th St. Theaten-The Galley Sleve Haverly's 5th Av. Theatre-Olivitis. Matter-

Haverly's Bib Av. Theretre—Olivits. Nation.
Haverly's Nibia's Gardens-Hark Vesia. Malues.
Hawter & Mist's Concert Horl-Cahort. Malues.
Hadinon Square Theorem Horl-Cahort. Malues.
Hadinon Spine Theorem Halles. Holling.
Hadleton Dien National History.
You Francisco Minsterles-Resident and 23th et. Malues.
Theorem Consigne—Mallies Gards. Nations. Malues.
Temp Francis Theorem—Where the Call Malues.
Walfack & Theorem—Where the Call Malues.
Window Theorem—Where the Call Malues.
Window Theorem—Where the Call Malues.
Standard Theorem—Where the Call Malues.
Standard Theorem—Hills Value.
Standard Theorem—Hills Value.

A Thing that Explains Itself.

Our contemporaries are commenting on Mr. BLAINE'S mysterious withholding of his resignation as Senator. It is understood now that he will not resign until March 4. We do not see any mystery at all about the matter. It is as plain as day. It explains itself. Mr. BLAINE knows perfectly well that the Cabinet is a matter yet to be finally determined upon. Whatever Gen. GARFIELD has said to him on the subject Gen. GARFIELD can unsay quickly as he said it. "Political necessity, my dear Mr. BLAINE, compels me to forego my personal preferences, and to change my plans. I know that you have the good of the party more at heart than

With these few words Mr. BLAINE may be left out entirely, or he may be transferred to some other department.

your own promotion."

This would be no worse than Gen. GRANT's treatment of the late Mr. A. T. STEWART. After Grant had nominated him to the Treasury Department an old statute was looked up which disqualified for the place any man engaged in business. Mr. STEWART offered to withdraw from business or to decline altogether, whichever Gen. GRANT preferred. Gen. GRANT, after having attracted the attention of the whole country to the appointment, was guilty of the meanness of telling Mr. STEWART that he preferred his declination!

The fact that Mr. BLAINE was named so early for the State Department renders it all the more likely that he may be displaced. Mr. GARFIELD is more likely to disappoint him than he is to tread on the toes of Roscoe Conkling, who, by special invitation, has been one of his latest guests.

The People and the Rings.

The results of the spring elections in Pennsylvania show the value of the policy urged by THE SUN-the local union, wherever practicable, of honest Democrats with the honest and respectable elements of the Republican party, in opposition to the corrupt rule of the bosses.

The victory in Philadelphia is of incalculable importance, not only to the city but to the State. The Ring chiefs there were as deflant as Tweed and his satellites in their most prosperous days. They cared not a fig for public opinion; they relied solely upon wholesale corruption and election frauds to carry them through, and they had been so uniformly successful, that in the first instance they simply laughed at the taxpayers' combination to dislodge them. But the bolt that has been so slow in the forging has fallen at last.

In Pittsburgh the success of the people was much the same as in Philadelphia. The local bosses-lieutenants and servants of the State bosses-went down in the general tumble, and the two great cities rejoice in Democratic Mayors, promising hereafter non-partisan police and honest elections.

In a mere party sense, the Democrats have won immense advantages by their local coalitious with the reforming Republicans. and it is now to be hoped that the two parties, the Independents and the Democrats, will pursue the same policy in the Legislature and complete the deliverance of the State by the election of an anti-Ring Senator. These elections show that such a course would command the approval of the people of all parties, who by their work in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have shown their representatives what they expect them to do at Harrisburg.

Powers of the Vice-President.

It has been assumed, if parties in the Senate should be equally divided after the 4th of March, that Vice-President ARTHUR would have the power to shape the organigation by his casting vote. This assump tion is only partially justified, and does not apply to the committees. The Constitution says: "The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided."

So far as the election of officers is concerned, a precedent was established thirty years ago. In 1850 the Senate was tied on the election of chaplain. Mr. FILLMORE. then Vice-President, announced that he was ready to vote, if the Senate held he had that right. After a long and able debate, in which CLAY, CALHOUN, MANGUM, KING, BERRIAN, and others distinguished for constitutional learning and for parliamentary knowledge took part, it was decided that he had the right.

In regard to nominations, the question had been previously settled. Mr. Calhoun was Vice-President when Mr. VAN BUREN was nominated Minister to England. There was a tie, and the nomination was rejected by Mr. Calnoun's easting vote.

In these two respects there is not likely to be any dispute. While willing to yield all that the Constitution gives to the Vice-President, by liberal construction, the Semate has always been jealous about any encroachment on its legislative sphere of action. The 46th standing rule declares:

"In the appointment of the standing committees, it Senate, unless the wise ordered, shall proceed by belle to appoint, severally, the Chairman of each committee and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary t complete the same. A majority of the whote number votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a Chai man of a standing committee, but a porrality of vote shall appears the four members discout. All the committees shall be appointed by label, unless other wise ordered, and a plurality of the a change

The practice has been for the amjurity to select the Chairman and a controlling number of all the important committees, and to let the minority fill in the remainder to general consent, without a literal enforce ment of the rule. But a single objection to this custom would put the rule in motion at

It is thus seen that Vice-President Agency night, in cases of equal division on the election of officers and upon nominations, turn the scale by throwing his vote in the baiance. So he could on bills before the Senpoint the smallest committee without an

proper that this distinction should be rigidly preserved, especially in view of the growing encroachments of the Executive upon the coordinate departments.

Steam and Iron on the Sea.

At the close of last year there were in ourse of construction on the Clyde about fifty steamers of upward of and about 3,000 tons each. Twenty years ago there were not half as many steamers of that size in the whole world. The few that did exist were

looked upon as marine curiosities. Among the steamers on the stocks in the Scotch yards are one of 8,500 tons, one of 7,000 tons, one of 6,250 tons, one of 5,500 tons, and two of 5,000 tons each. These are all designed for the transatlantic steamship companies, and are double and three times the size of the vessels in use not longer ago

than fifteen years. The Great Eastern, it is true, was launched In 1858, and was larger than any of these steamers, but she was rather a phenomenon than a step in the orderly progress of naval architecture. For the purposes for which she was built, those of a great freight and passenger steamer for long voyages, the Great Eastern proved unfit, and her construction brought heavy financial loss on her builders. It was only the development of ocean telegraphy that gave her a chance opportunity which saved the huge ship from complete failure as a useful vessel.

Now, however, we find the ocean steamers every year increasing in size, and immedistely going into active service. The new Cunard steamer, the Servia, for instance, will be of 8,500 tons, if we take the Custom House measurement, but of about 11,000 tons of actual weight when londed for sea. She therefore approaches the Great Eastern in size; but, unlike her, will be a vessel thoroughly adapted to the severe and steady use required of an ocean steamer on one of the great Atlantic lines, and unlike her, she represents in her construction the latest advances in practical marine architecture.

Steamers of a tonuage equal to that of the Servia will hereafter be common on the greatest of our ocean highways, that between New York and Liverpool. They have been rendered possible by the introduction of the screw propeller, and by the success of the compound engines. These two improvemonts have revolutionized the carrying trade of the world. It is now done by the steamers rather than the sailing ship, upon which steam must more and more encroach until it controls all but a very small part of commerce. Already three-quarters of the merchaut marine of Europe are steamers, and the European nations generally are rapidly increasing their commercial navies in the same direction.

The last paddle-wheel steamer built for the Cunard line was the Scotia, launched in 1861. Compound engines were first introluced at about the same time. Very nearly simultaneously, too, iron began to supersede wood as a material for shipbuilding. From that time forward our shipyards steadily declined in activity, and our share of the carrying trade of the world became less and less. From that time, moreover, dated the establishment of England as the great builder of ships for the world. Steam and iron revolutionized naval architecture and made England the master of it.

Steamers of greater and greater size will be built, for the larger they are the more cheaply they can carry freight. The power and consequent cost of fuel increase only about as the area of the midship section, while the carrying capacity, of course, increases in a much higher ratio. These steamers, too, must of necessity be of iron.

Can we compete with the Clyde shipbuilders in the construction of such vessels? When we can, and only then, American shipbuilding will resume its old Importance in comparison with that of England, and our share of the carrying trade of the world will be restored to us. That is the nub of the whole question of supremacy in the shipbuilding and carrying trade, about which we hear so much talk.

The Case of Stanley Matthews.

Mr. CONKLING'S visit to Mentor postponed action on the nomination of STANLEY MAT-THEWS at the last meeting of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. CARPENTER was also absent, from ill health, which is a cause of anxiety to his friends. Having failed to make any decided impression upon the committee, the advocates of Mr. MATTHEWS are now striving to prevent an adverse report, and propose, if they cannot do better, to let the case die with the session by non-action.

Mr. MATTHEWS was well informed about the disposition of the committee when he was in Washington a few days ago, but he declined to have the nomination withdrawn, hoping to avoid a vote and trusting to the chance of being renominated by GARFIELD after the 4th of March, when the prospect of confirmation may be improved.

If Judge THURMAN yields to the imporunitles with which he has been beset from the first, by failing to report this nominaion with the sense of the committee upon it, he will disappoint public expectation grievously, and discredit the record which loes him so much honor.

This is not a time for trifling, nor does the ceasion properly permit personal considerations to enter into the present question. Mr. MATTHEWS is put forward, with his speeches and his votes of only two years ago to proclaim him as the champion if not the regular attorney of the Pacific corporations, and of the vast pecuniary interests which they stand for. The Supreme Court is closely balanced on this great issue. Five men actually hold the organization of the next Congress in their hands. In presence of this alarming fact, it is proposed to pack the

tribunal of last resort. The Senator who hesitates to do his whole duty under these circumstances, in branding this nomination with the sternest disapprovat, must sacrifice whatever confidence he may possess, and will deserve to lose the respect of the country. An example must be made of Mr. Marringws, so that the public may know that the Judiciary Committee has not betrayed trust nor falled to confront responsibility.

Will Judge Robertson be Ignored !

All the running back and forth to Mentor loss not answer the question whether Gan-FIELD and BLAINE are going to do the fair thing for William H. Robertson. It seems to be settled that Mr. BLAINE will be Secretary of State, unless in some emergency at the inst moment Gen. GARFIELD should beg to be released from his pledge, as Frankrita Pirmer Implored Gen. Drx to release him when patting the final touches to his Cabinet. Judge Robertson has long been one of

Mr. BLAINE's ardent supporters. His fidelto the Maine statesman was shown on a memorable occasion. On the last buildt in the Cincinnati Convention of 1876, there was a stampede for Hayres. The race for the winning post was a neck and neck contest between him and Blaine. In that struggle, Robentson cast his vote for BLAINE; and through his influence the vote There his power ends. He cannot ap- of his colleague, the Bald Eagle of West-

chester, went in the same direction. order of the Senate, and it is eminently ! Those who are well informed in New York | tracts, cultivated, improved, and built upon

polities know that Judge Robertson's course on that occasion destroyed his hold upon the Fraudulent President, who has treated him with neglect in the distribution of patronage in New York. But when Mr. BLAINE stands at the head of the Cabinet, will be ignore the merits of his friend WtL-LIAM H. ROBERTSON?

Ropergrany has even a bigher claim upon GARFIELD than he has upon BLAINE. Just one year ago he set the ball in motion at Albany, which, gathering strength as it rolled onward, crushed Ghant at Chicago and cleared the way for the stampede that led to GARFRELD. Has GARFIELD forgotten this pivotal event in the last Presidential campaign? If he has not, will be overlook WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON in his dispensation of favors from the White House?

The Two Kinds of Government.

Senator Beck of Kentucky did the country a service some days ago by drawing from Mr. BLAINE, the Secretary of State of the next Administration, an important declaration of his views, from which the policy of the Executive during the succeed-

ing four years may be inferred. There are two kinds of government available for this people, the paternal or strong government, and the free or popular government. Our forefathers deliberately rejected the former and adopted the latter. We are now asked to reverse their action, and one of the great political parties has steadily tended toward the consummation of such a change.

There is something to be said in favor of the imperial form of rule. If our States were wiped out of existence, and the resources of this continent concentrated in bold hands, we might make a splendid empire. Its mighty armies might be flung against foreign nations, or they might be turned against ourselves. Special industries and interests, manufacturing and commercial, might be developed to a marvellous degree by streams of subsidy from the imperial treasury, filled by taxation from the earnings of honest labor. Such a nation might be powerful and rich, but its power would be lodged in the hands of the few, and its wealth would not be fairly distributed, or enjoyed except ir rare instances by those

whose unconstrained labor had created it. This pleture may be attractive to those who would profit by the change of conditions, through the lapse, under whatever name o pretext, of this union of free States into a consolidated empire. Its realization, it can no longer be doubted, has become the settled political purpose of some of the Republican leaders, and of some of the railway magnates and business monopolists. It is their object not only to keep, but to enlarge, the advantages which they enjoy under our laws, until they shall control the Federal Government by the irresistible weight of accumulated capital.

Mr. BLAINE has now practically announced that the policy of the incoming Administration will accord with this scheme. It will favor subsidies to selected interests; it will sedulously build up the few at the expense of the many. It will, as Mr. BECK promptly pointed out, increase taxation in order that the proceeds may be granted to certain classes in the form of bounties.

Such is the tendency of the Republican party; and considering that Mr. BLAINE's views are the views of the more moderate wing, is it any wonder that the third term and the empire have more than once seemed to be actually impending?

Let the United States defend us from foreign aggression, keep the peace between the States, and administer justice between the citizens thereof, securing to every man a fair chance in the race with his fellow man, and it will have performed its whole duty. This is the theory of JEFFERSON; the other is the theory of Hamilton. One is Democratic: the other Imperial.

Mr. Hayes His Veracity.

That stanch Republican journal, the Commercial Advertiser, discourseth as follows about Mr. HAYES's promises:

"President Harm takes water and withdraws the nom-ination of Mr. Fonaren for United States District Attorney.
"He had promised in the presence of half a dozen gen-Mr. KILLOTT F. Sugrand had the atrongest assurance point him."

Can these things be true about the occupant of the White House? They come from his irlends, and no one contradicts them. If they are true he must be a very different man from the first of his predecessors. The story of the little hatchet and the cherry tree could never have been applicable

to Mr. HAYES.

In the summer of 1877 Gen. GARFIELD contributed to the Atlantic Monthly an essay on the proper functions of members of Congress. It was a notable article. Among other things, Gen. GARFIELD contended with great ability that the President of the United States should be absolutely free from interference by Senators and Representatives in the matter of local

There is some reason to doubt the report that Mr. Conkline went to Mentor solely in order to congratulate Gen. GARFIELD upon the literary merit of this magazine article, which had until now escaped the Senator's attention.

The Senate passed the Funding bill yesterday, authorizing the issue of a three per cent five-twenty loan. There was a tariff debate in the House, provoked by the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

Some of the Brooklyn preachers have become anxious about the spiritual condition of their parishioners and fellow townsmen-none too soon, we should say. On Tuesday evening a number of them assembled in the First Reformed Church in response to a call which declared that the churches were becoming more and more worldly; that the pulpit was unable to stay the increasing evil; that the truth seemed to fall powerless, and that there appoared to be "a total lack of the power of vital godliness in the lives of most professing Christians," The Rev. Mr. PENTAcost told his brother preachers that four Brooklynites out of every five were going down to hell. One reason, he thought, was looseness of doctrine in the pulpit. The Roy, Mr. Cuylen followed in the same vein; souls were dropping were half-hearted. His own church had not been as zealous as it should have been; he himself had not. They had better look the facts in the face. The Bev. Mr. Van Dynn said that church members must cease to ape the forms and fashlons of the world. Then a brother suggreated having a day of fasting and supplication, and the Rev. Mr. PENTROOST, in his closing prayer, described Brooklyn as a mammon-ridden city, soiled by scandals, bestridden by sensations, and enervated by weak proaching from

its pulpits. The St. Joseph and Denver Railroad, one of the numerous lines that have received land grants from Congress by way of sateldy, presented a survey of its projected line at ington March 28, 1870, and placed it on record in Kansas on the 13th of the following April. The steps taxen at Washington were not brought to the attention of the public, and thousands of acres of land that by strict inw became the property of the company on March 28 were sold by United States officials between that date and April 13 to unsuspecting settlers, who cutered upon their

them, and for nine years were allowed to remain in unquestioned possession. It was not until 1879 that they were notified that the land had been mortgaged by the railroad company to a New York capitalist, and that it would be necessary to come to terms with him about the possession. Too poor to make much of a legal contest, they have ceased resistance after two adverse decisions in the United States Cir-

cuit Court at Omaha, and now turn in desperate

straits to ask relief from Congress on the

ground that the injury sustained by them was

caused originally by the mistake of Government land agents. Had the settlers been notified of the defect in their titles within a reasonable time after entry upon their lands, the recovery of the amounts paid by them would have restored them nearly to their original position; but they were allowed to work for years like bond slaves, increasing the value of the land tenfold, and all solely for the benefit of the railroad company.

The friends of Mr. FRYE of Maine are said to be nervous over Brother BLAINE's delay in sending to Augusta his resignation as Senator. By an arrangement last month, Mr. Fave stood saids while little Mr. Eugene Halle was chosen to succeed HANNIBAL HAMLIN. turn was to come when Brother Blaine went into the Garfiel D Cabinet.

Temperance men wishing to found settlements where no liquor can be sold will be interested in the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Colorado Springs settlement. Building lots were there sold with the condition annexed that intoxicating liquors should never be yended or manufactured on them, and this condition having been violated by a grantee, who attempted to open a barroom, suit was brought to eject him. His defence was that a man has the right to do anything not prohibited by law on his own property; but the Supreme Court has decided against him, and has adjudged his title forfeited by his breach of the condition in his grant.

A Baltimore college has made Mr. HAYES Doctor of Laws. He had already received that degree from Harvard. No institution of learning has yet embraced the opportunity to compliment Mr. Haves indirectly by conferring the legree of Ductor of Returns upon the Hon. J. Madison Wells of Louisiana, to whom the Fraudulent Administration owes its existence.

Capt. Eaps's wonderful ship railway scheme now turns up in the Senate, rails, wheels, windlasses, millions, and all,

LOSS OF THE JOSEPHINE. scenes on Board the Stuking Vessel-A Mother's Love for Her Child.

er's Love for Her Child.

From the New Orleans Pineams.

On Wednesday evening the passengers from the steamer Josephine, which foundered off Ship Island on Tuesday morning, Feb. 8, arrived in this city. Among them were Adrian Hegeman, H. C. Page, and Joseph Patterson of New York, and Elia G. Fell and A. Marion Knight of Philadelphia. The Josephine left Havana for New Orleans Feb. 2. On Friday, the 4th, the weather became very stormy, and on Sunday it was discovered that the vessel was lessing. The crew, assisted by the passengers, went to work with a will to pump and bail out the water. About 10 o'clock at night the report was circulated that the ship was in danger, and that every one was instructed to prepare for leaving the vessel. Life preservers were made ready for use, and the tons of tables and other materials to be used as rafis were secured. When all hope of saving themselves was given up by the passengers, one of the ladies requested that the passengers join in prayer. They all knell in the cabin and prayed silently for their salvation. Mrs. Elia G. Fell was on board with a little child and nurse, and her calmness and resignation served to buoy up the hopes of the other passengers.

On Sunday night, when it was momentarily expected that the ship would sink, she tied a life preserver around her babe and then another around herself, and fastened both together, so that even in death she might not be separated from her child.

At 40 clock Monday morning the glad tidings came from the hold that the water was falling, and that the danger was over. Shortly after this a terrille storm of wind and rain came up. From the New Orleans Pérconne.

At 4 o'clock Monday morning the glad tidings came from the hold that the water was falling, and that the danger was over. Shortly after this a terrifle storm of wind and rain came up. All day the bad weather prevailed, and the leaking began again. Theorew and passengers resumed their shors at the pumps, and to stime ulate the crew to the utmost exertions liberal offers of pay were made by the purser. But at last they gave it up, and said it was no use to work any longer. One of the most energetic among the passengers was Mr. Patterson, who worked to the last. At 10 o'clock Monday night orders were given to prepare to forsake the slip, and all arrangements were made for saving life. The best of order prevailed on board. The vessel lay on one side. For some time the machinery had not been working well, and about 3 o'clock in the morning (Tuesday) stopped entirely, the fires being put out by the water. Everybody went of deek. The crew let the lidles were first lowered. There was no disorder, the utmost quiet reigning. One of the should save her child. Each boat was provided with a lantern, and each contained about sixteen porsons, there being in all about sixty-five passengers and crew, all told. No clothes or baglantern, and each contained about sixteen per-sons, there being in all about sixty-five pas-sengers and crew all told. No clothes or bag-gage was taken. The only living thing left on the Josephine was a beautiful black dog be-longine to the Captain. About 9 o'clock in the morning the bouts were seen by the tugboat John Bacen of Mobile, which steamed up and took all safely on board, and landed them at Biloxi that evening. The Josephine sank soon after she was abandoned.

Private Datzell's Bid for a Consulship,

Private Dakell's Bid for a Consulship.

Prom the Continuati Commercial.

Caldwell, O., Feb. 13.—Too many, and I with others, have made the pilgrimage to Mentor within these seven months past. In one steady, relenitess tide visitors have flowed in upon the retirement of the President elect, and he has never complained yet, though if his patience did not exceed that of Job, he should long ago have had the boundaries of his farm picketed with guards, armed with doublo-barrelled shot guns, to keep intruders away. When I got there and saw how kind and courteous he is to all comers, my heart smote me with remorse, and I regretted that I had gone at all. Such is the force of bad example, that I was led to make the trip because these two hundred days past, every day, I had read accounts of visitors to Mentor, and since every-body else was going. I thought I would go too. But, on one account, am glad that I went, for now I know about how much credit to give the items published every day by the guid nunca and newsmongers who go there to flad out the plans and purposes of the President elect. They are all fol-de-rol from beginning to end—the merest and wildest of guessee, though in such a whirly wind and tempest of vaticinations it can hardly fall out that some of them will not prove correct. The effectest man in this country today is Gen. Garlield. He chais with you as freely and courteously as he ever did, but he don't slot over with items about his Cabinet and policy. I asked him just one question, only one: How do you do? That was all. He answered very politicly after the customary tashion and formina. Ho looks tired—ch, so weary! It is cruelty to inflict vialts on such a man at such a time. He should have the next ten days altogether to himself, though I am arraid, now that the political people have leaved that I was there, they will flook to Menter in big battalions. I do hove they will not initiate my example, but by warned by it to stay at home until den. Garfield sands for them. Selfshiy considered, I am glad of brance of the noments my children play.

Berawled, and where my children play.

Private Dalizell.

A Wealthy Lawyer's Charltable Will.

The will of William H. Hollis, the wealthy law-He gives his law ticous, office furniture, and iron safe to Lawyer Joseph Aspinwall, with a legacy of \$1,000; h awver Joseph Asphwell, with a legacy of \$1,000, he ives a number of friends and relatives \$1,000 cach, and raws \$1,000 to the Methodst. Finespial Church of the 1,100 cach is the first that \$20,000 be invested for the surelist of his father, and at his seakl to the benefit of our Drew Thomograph Schulings. Us discuss that \$20,000 has be invested for the hearbolt of Mrs. Alchin N. Incomises his invested for the hearbolt of Mrs. Alchin N. Incomises his invested for the hearbolt of Mrs. Alchin N. Incomises his invested for the hearbolt of Mrs. Alchin N. Incomises his invested for the hearbolt of his his invested for the followship to his provided that the result has Draw Theodorical Schulings, provided that it was discrebed for the challenging for his provided that it was discrebed for the challenging for his provided that it was discrebed for the challenging for his provided that it was discrebed for the challenging for his provided that it was discrebed for the challenging for his provided that it was discrebed for the challenging for his provided that it was discrebed for the challenging for his provided that it was discrebed for the challenging for his provided that it was discrebed for the challenging for his provided that it was discrebed for the challenging for his provided that it was discrebed for the challenging for his provided that it was discrebed for the challenging for his provided that it was discrebed for the challenging for his provided that it was discrebed for the challenging for his provided that it was discrebed for the challenging for his provided that the challenging for his provid

Mr. Lelly.

Mr. John Kelly, at one time Comptroller of Now York, contradicts the Heads' amounter for the tender come at Wilard's Hotel, it is to be it is be tree with at the integration of it •) b. Mr. John kelly the dense, but prob-ceatherist, that four Hancose tribude to

Lentucky Petrifuctions.

From the Constituti Enquirer A cave south of Somerset, Ky., at Tateville has been explained, and a periodid hos and man have been found. The man is in a perfect state of preservation, and, from the conformation of the head, is an in dian. The high sentire except the lass of a leg. The cave has not liken the like very like his of a leg. The cave has not liken fully explored, and wait, in all proba-

PRETTY WOMEN'S PORTRAITS. THE NEW IRISH LAND 4CT FORESHAD-

OWED,

having been for years the whipper-in in the

House of Lords to successive Liberal Govern-

ments-has been a real estate lawyer in Lon-

don, and directed the management of the

Fitzwilliam estates in Wicklow. He is now himself in possession of large estates

in Carlow and Kilkenny, which have been

always well and beneficently managed. O'Con-

nell christened his father" the model landlord

of Ireland." Baron Dowse, who comes next, is

a north of Ireland Radical of great humor and

ability. He held the offices of Attorney-General

and Solicitor-General before being raised to the

Exchequer. The O'Conor Don is the head of the ancient Irish family of O'Conor, to which

Chas. O'Conor belongs. He was for many years M. P. for Roscommon in which the O'Conor

estates lie, but at the last election was de-feated by Mr. O'Kelly, having second from the

Home Rule party because of his disapproval

of the more active policy of Mr. Parnell, Mr.

Shaw is M. P. for Cork. He was removed from

the lead of the Irish party, to which he succeeded on the death of Isaac Butt, to make

room for Mr. Parnell, for whom he entertains a bitter personal hostility. Mr. Kavanagh, who

is the only Conservative on the Commission, is

the armiess and legless M. P. for Carlow, who

was defeated by Mr. Gray of the Freeman's Journal at the last election. Though a Tory in

politics, he has the reputation of being an

whom Mr. Gladstone selected to hear evidence

and report on the Irish land question. The re-

smallest concession Treland can be asked to accept.

Mr. diadstone's new land measure will doubtless be framed on this report. But will be carry it? Can he drive it through the House of Lords? In every instance in Parliamentary history when a coercion bill has been introduced, it has been accompanied by the promise of "large remedial measures." The Coercion bill has been always carried; the remedial measure never. At present both parties, Whig and Tory, are combined to carry operation. When they do thus agree," said the old critic who furnishes a tent for one of the pieces in Tom Moore's "Fudges in England," their unanimity is wonderful. The piece alluded to, admirably adapted to the present hour, discovers Dr. Whig and Dr. Tory in consultation. Dr. Whig says:

This wild Irish patient does pester me so. That what to do with him I'm curst if I know.

In. Tory American stiff!
The him down, gag him well, he'll be tranquitenough

A Londed Revolver as a Fire Alarm.

ight a fire broke out in the lower part of the residence

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 18.-On Wednesday

Simon White. The family had all retired, and were sleen. The flames spread rapidly from the kitchen, and

speedily enveloped all the rooms. Lying on a shelf in the diving room pantry was a loaded revolver. The heat occame as incluse that the carriages expoded. The moles aroused the limites of the house who up to this time had been slimitering unconscious of their peril. They all escaped from the burning building just in time to save their view. The building and furniture and the liciting of the family were consumed.

Complaining of the Castle Garden Rent.

The Commissioners of Emigration asked the

liking Fund Commission yesterday to relieve them from

the payment of rent for Castle Garden. They were not

may payment or rent for Coast Garden. They were now paying \$8,000 a year for that building. Their Board was straitened for funds. It had erected a building on Ward's Island at a cost of \$175,50, which the city was now using. It the originion of the Commissioners his rent of Carlle Garden should be, in any event only monital. The subject was referred to comptrainer Campbell, and the Competition of the Commissioners of the competition of the competition of the competition of the Commissioners of the competition of the Commissioners of the competition of the co

Haunted by the Presence of his Crime,

From the St. Louis Republican.

A man who is now constantly about the cap

Weather Prediction by Field-Marshal Murat

From the Continual Consideratel.

Beginning at the Bottom.

From the Washington Post

March will come in like a lion and Hayes will

AN OLD OBSERVER.

Faces that are Bought for Ornament-The The Report Submitted by a Moyal Com-aton of Gladstone's Appointment. " Is this a fancy picture ?" asked a staid TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The old woman, opening her purse to buy a photoreport of the Royal Commission appointed by Mr. Gladstone to inquire into the Irish land graph of Lotta, in the character of a mischiev-

ous, romping school girl. "No, ma'am," replied the girl behind the counter; "it's the picture of an actress." question has just appeared. The Commission consisted, it may be remembered, of Lord Bessborough (Chairman), Baron Dowse. The O'Conor Don, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Kavanagh. The woman couldn't have dropped the card Lord Bessborough, who recently succeeded his brother in the title and estates—this brother

quicker if it had been red hot. Here is a very pretty one that isn't an etress," the salesgirl continued.

Who is she?" "I don't know; but she's not on the stage." The photograph showed a beautiful face, one unknown in public performances, yet manifeatly belonging to a New York woman, for it was the original work of a well-known pho-tographer. In a round of half a dozen stores where such pictures are dealt in only two more pictures of other than stage favorites were seen. In neither instance were they portraits of women very extensively known in society, They had undoubtedly been produced to meet the demand indicated by the conversation quoted. The "professional beauty" is one of the London peculiarities not yet brought to New

quoted. The "professional heauty" is one of the London psculiarities not yet brought to New York.

The sale of actresses' pictures does not fall off in the least, though the business is not done so much by itself in separate stores. A photograph counter is now a common thing in the fancy goods establishments of Broadway and Sixth avenue. The buyers are mostly women who simply deaire pretty things for mantels and cabinets, and are not actuated by admiration of the originals. These actresses' portraits are the most attractive pictures to be had attrifling cost, and, therefore, self readily. The purchases by men are usually for collections of dramatic portraits, though a bashful youth sometimes buys the counterfoit presentment of some buriusquer in a manner indicating an intention to wear it next his heart. Inquiries of the sallers yesterialy elicited a fact that was corroborated by the stocks on handthat many of the former pets of the camera are wholly supplanted. Lydia Thompson, Pauline Markham, Ads Harland, tose Massey, Rosina Volks, and other favorities of a few years ago, are hardly to be found in the largest assortments. Even Maud Branscome, of whom 300 negatives are said to have been made, in postures ranging from simpering prettily in a swing to clinging desperately to a cross, is dropping out of favor. The run at present is on Mary Anderson. A cabinet picture representing her as the Countess in "Love," with a hawk perched on her lifted finger (just as he usually refuses to perch in the play), is the most rapid-selling thing now in the market. Her head in profile, with a languishing expression in her face, and her back hair mussed, stands next in popular favor. The writer counted twenty-seven different aspects of Miss Anderson's beauty in one Sixth avenue collection.

Among the actresses who firmly hold their plays before the camera are Levins Kete Clerk.

excellent landlord. These are the five men whom Mr. Gladstons selected to hear evidence and report on the Irish land question. The report expresses fully the recommendations of Lord Bessborough and Baron Dowse, who more immediately represent Mr. Gladstone. The O'Conor Don and Mr. Shaw, who might be supposed to be the most liberal of the Commission, qualify to a certain extent their recommendations. Mr. Kavanarh has published a special reportin part dissenting from his colleagues. As the main report may be fairly considered to foreshadow Mr. Gladstone's land measures, it possesses a strong and poculiar interest.

If contains a full acknowledgment of the vital fact that the Irish occupier is part owner, at least, of the soil he tills. The report declares that the object of the scheme they advocate is to recognize by legislation the abiding and prevailing fraditional sentiment that the cultivator has a property in the soil he cultivates." The Giadstone Land act has been "rarely appealed to as an adequate remedy" for the fils under which the Irish tenant suffers. The report then goes on to dismiss various schemes that have been auggested. A mere modification or extension of the Land act is no remedy for the grievances of the Irish fenant; the extension of the Ulster system to the rest of Iroland would be no remedy; even in Ulster the tonant right system, notwithstanding the legal protection which it was given by the Land act, has broken down. What the Commissioners want to do is "to give legal recognition to the existing state of things," and they this describe what they believe to be this legal status quo: "Occupiers have, as a general rule, acquired rights to continuous occupancy which, in the interests of the community, it is desirable legally to recognize. We think the farmer should no longer be liable at law to the displacement of his interest in his loiding, either directly, by ejectment, or indirectly, by the raising of his rent, at the dissolation of the amount of which should, in the last resort, be fixed excellent landlord. These are the five men

writer counted twenty-seven different aspects of Miss Anderson's beauty in one Sixth avenue collection.

Among the actresses who firmly hold their places before the camera are Lotta, Kate Claxton. Minnie Palmer. Fanny Davenport and Maud Granger. Their faces are adaptable for photographing, and the photographers are constantly putting them into new and bewitching poses. Alongside them remains Hetty Tracy, a burlesquer with the countenance of a saint. The new ones that sell well are Adelaide Datation of Wallack's, Eleanor Carey of the Union Square. Catharine Lewis of the Fifth Avenue. Effle Elisler of the Madison Square. Carrie Howard of the Bowery variety theatres, Annie Pixley, the Western star, and Ada Gilman, new at Booth's. There has been only a moderate demand for Saran Bernhardt. This is due to the fact that she is not ornamental on a card rather than to any social prejudice against her. Many purchasers do not know or inquire whose the portraits are, and have no further interest than to get a presty picture. On the other hand, the prominence of an actress on the stage makes a demand among her admirers. This is just now the case with Rose Coghlan, who has been to the front at Wallack's in The School makes a demand among her admirers. This is just now the case with Rose Coghlan, who has been to the front at Wallack's in "The School for Scandal" and "Forget Me Not," and Clara Morris, because she is appearing at the Union Square extra matindes.

Since the late Henry J. Montague, whose face has a likeness in the pilgrim of his memorial window, in the Church of the Transfiguration, no actor has so won the hearts of New York women as to make them want his pictures by the thousand.

Cayenne Pepper, Quinine, and Sanke Root, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The hunan system, so far as diphtheria and similar zymotic liseases are concerned, is much like an apple; once specked with rottenness it decays, and if the cause of de cay is within, and active through the whole organism, it will decay; you cannot help it. Now, so much being premised, I wish to say that I believe scarcely even one in a thousand deaths from that fearful scourge, or from what

are known as summer complaints, is necessary or unavoidable. If you have neglected yourself until the decay begins to appear, call in the doctor and let him do what te can for you. But if you have merely a dult heavy headache a feet. whitish or brownish yellow coat, understand that the

or your territory. He has sented the commissity of supplies, and is just now starving your brain and nervous system.

Take one-half ounce of pure cayenne peoper, in powder, ten grains of quintine, and one connect of Virginia snake root. As much of the cayenne as can be heaved upon half an inch of the end of a table knife sur quickly in a winesiass of concold water, and drink it all at once. Do not rince, but close your mouth, and swaliow the saliva, which will flow for some time ceptonsly. Never mind the smart. The remedy is act worse than the lister of the salivation of the saliva those of a better class are neid for grazing purposes and are highly prized by those tenants who have privileges on them."

Such are the main features of this remarkable report. It is impossible to form any just opinion of it without fuller opportunity of carefully studying its contents. It suffices for the present to say that on the one hand all sensible Irishmen must confess that it contains very many things deserving general approval. On the other hand, it is to be regretted that the Commissioners did not give in their recommendations a more prominent place to peasant proprietership. At the same time the rapid advance of the land question is proved by the fact that even such men as Lord Bessborough, Baron Dowse, Mr. Shaw, and the O'Conor Donare of opinion that the three "Fs" are the very smallest concession Ireland can be asked to accept.

Mr. Clinistons's new land measure will doubt-

The Boers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Please al-

low me to correct "A Dane's" assertions in Monday's for. He says that "Boer" is a Danish name, and means simply inhabitant. Boor means nothing else than "Buur" in "Plattdutsch," or "Bauer" (peasant) in Geran. The Boers are descendants of the Dutch, who, in the year 1952, under Jan van Riebeck, populated the southern point of the African continent, and there, as well as India Holland, stek to German customs.

Yeal in the Holland, stek to German customs.

Yeal is the sense of that Trativaal means cross-trench. Van the holland of the Kaisan the Santa San the year 1652, under Jan van Riebeck, populated the MONTELAIR, N. J., Peb. 16.

Paul Boyton Probably Killed. From the Philadelphia North America

Paul Boyton, the celebrated swimmer and in-

Damonopolis, Sing A song of millions, Railways in the sky, Send it up to billions,

Live menopoly !

Riding on a bubble. Is it not authine! Only costs us denble-Double half a dime. Millions more, and millions Flashing wires on high. In the face of heaven. Network of the nation, Lightning voice of trade. Love's consultation Firteen millions made. Millions yet and millions

Put the Standard high Mixing oil and water Alda monopoly. Money's strong and mighty, Povecty is lean; See the jubbers batten.

Millions rise to fullions. ndiscovered railroads, Land monopoly. Millions, billions, trillions

Land and wire and rai liuns, millions-Mathematics fail I

The Sun wants to know what constitutes the lower classes of Washington seciety. The Sun could easily start with Butherrord B. Hayes and work up.

Croup is quickly relieved, and whooping cough greatly belower classes of Washington seciety. The Sun could perform the old family stand by for coughs and collar and all long or threat affections. 4 fr.

BUNDE 4 WAL

-The Chinaman is coming into vogue as lackey in some of the monster stores a P. -Two Senators and six Congressmen were found by the police in a gamblin, house rather at Wash-

ington last week. -The ancestors of Edgar A. Poc, the poet

emigrated, according to Italian accounts, from Raly to England in the eighteenth century.

—The jury of the international fair at Melbourne, Australia, consists of 424 members, 21 memb

-The Parliament of Turkey, decreed by the Suitan five years ago, stands proround inder Gone to meet Mahomet in the seventh heaven. -California vine growers say that the

wine produced in that State will are long drive French, wines out of the market in the Eastern States. -English sporting papers are full of advertisements from gentlemen giving up game preserving who are auxious to find places for their samekeepers.

-What strange vicissitudes jewels undergo. The famous pink pearls of Queen Isabella are now to adorn the bride of Prince Rudolph of Austria. -A cotton fair is to be held in Atlanta, Ga, next October, at which the raw material and the various machines used in its cultivation and manufag ture will be exhibited:

-A school for teaching chambermalds and other house servants has been established at Milani sy far it has worked very smoothly, and Milaness house, keepers have high hopes of the future.

-A Paris manufacturer claims to have nealyptus tree, which in burning emit a delicious pe tume for tobacco leaves in making cigar--A citizen of Richmond, Va., being asked

in London how his town had flourished since the fall of the Southern Confederacy, replied: "Oh excellently well; we live on red herrings and glorious recollec--An English authority says that reform

is much needed in the American rallway system as re-spects safety, speed, and punctuality. Straightening the ines and building them better, he thinks, would yield -An Italian offered to bet a German in

St. Louis \$10 that the latter could not drink ten schoolers of beer without stopping: the bet was accepted and the beer duly drunk, but half an hour after the Father land had just one of its children -King Humbert and Queen Margherita

were welcomed enthusiastically during their recent first visit to the island of Sicily. The vivas were tend and hearty in every town their Majesties passed through, and they did not fall in with a single brigand. -The famous iron crown of the Lom-

burds, which was carried to Vienna by the Austrians in 1809 and afterward surrendered by them, is jealously guarded in the cathodral at Moras. It was almost falling to pieces from age, but lately has been restored. -In forty years the imports of British India have risen from the value of eight millions sterling to that of fifty-three millions. The exports have advanced from twelve to mxty-seven unilions sterling. The imports from the United Kingdom are valued at thirty millions sterling per annum. The exports amount to twenty-

eight millions. -The Japanese never applaud or waste a emile upon the wittlest jokes at their theatres, so absorbed are they squatting on their mats in the pit. On the Tokio stage lively modern pieces have cut in upon the old classic drama, and a piece entitled "A Ton Around the World in Eighty Days" is now having an ex-traordicary run on the metropolitan boards.

-Hot and cold baths may be had in almost very street in Paris at prices varying from 10 to 20 cents. The sign, Etablissement do Bains, will show their whereabouts. An ordinary hot bath and two towels ought not to cost more than 16 cents, but then the bather must find his own soap. It is best to take soap with you, as the bath keepers make you pay double the price. You may have a bath sent up into your bed-

oon from any of these bath houses at a small charge.

—Mme. Rute, better known as Mme. Rattazzi, will soon publish a biography of her late husband, the proof sheets of which she is engaged in correcting. She has crowded into this work correspondence and authentic anecdotes which will give it value as a book of historical reference, and be extremely disagracable for divers French and Italian celebrities still living. Mms. Rattazzi-Rute portrays her late husband with a sore and delicate pencil. Cavour, she says, was a noblemanina bourgeois form, while Rattanzi was a bourgeois of aristoeratic temperament and exterior.

-It is asserted that within eighteen months two and a balf miles of the proposed channel tunnel between England and France will have been excavated, and that the work will be completed in about four years. Still another grand scheme, however, for crossing the channal is contemplated, namely, a line of steel tubes, sixteen feet in diameter, ballasted so se to make it weigh one and a quarter tons to the foot less than the water displaced, and held at a depth of thirty-five feet below the surface, so as not to impede navigation, by chains attached to calarons sunk to the holtem.

-An Italian writer, criticising the various anagers of Italian opera in the United States during the last twenty years, says that Jacob Grau died broken-hearted from having described Italian opera for Franch opera bourie; that Maretack, once styled the Napoleon of managers, met his Waterloo in St. Louis a few years ago. where his company went to rieces; and that Strakosch the Napoleon III of managers, recently met his Sedan at New Orleans, where he gave "grand English opera" to empty benches at 25 cents per ticket without exits charge for reserved seats. Mapleson alone is successful

-The service of writs in all countries is miar, but it is not in Ireland The visit was met with a popular demonstration. The men, as in Ireland, kept aloof, but the women gathered in force to oppose the legal invasion. The officers too all amashed by the trate ladies. An attempt to force the doors having been unsuccessful, petroleum was suggested, whereupon the imprisoned garrison got out of a window at the back of the house. They were hoty pursued for twenty minutes, and had covered two miles when they were run down. The clerk became ur scious and afterward died, and his superior was hall dead when rescued by the police.

-Highwaymen have so often rifled the sullion and coin bearing treasury boxes of Wells, Farge A Co while in course of conveyance through the course ties of Placer and Eldorado, in California, that the company bas determined to discontinue its service in these counties, although it has been maintained uniterruptedly made 1852. The worst infested contes in the whole State are respectively only sixteen and thirty miles long, and branch out from the same place, 24 small town of Anhurn, yet, netwith-tailling every sixcaution, robberies on those roads have been at annual occurrence since 1800, and, it is thought must have seed the company fully \$100,000, and perhaps de amount. But the company has never aller losses to interfere with the prompt may ment of every donar due to those for whom it was tran

-There is a popular story that on one copolitical warface. The Dake submitted to the the making of cartridges, but absolutely rel some of the wonderful stories which M. Lat given currency to. The chief points whether at the last charge at Waterloohis sabre and "charged like a common to whether he used the familiar words." Up to them " The assurances which he received satisfactory; the Dake did neither the second noth statements may be ranked among the exhibted fictions of the past.

-An interesting incident took place in St. James's Park, London, the other day. When the state ing was at its height Mr. Gladation, as mean or a brist neans warm or well-made nest came a n the calm sunshine, leaning on the are had gone up by one of the by paths and rell the pond, where, muffled to the eyes he so over the railings enjoying the encetable its, as it he would wish once the 1 ft by the was recognized, and received as it with the as might be heard at the argin. What the last the legit, up came his ancient river the L. maken, who though an older sense a more robust, moving along with sin Knickerbockers and a True Contra-bild Hawain with as which seems than so, like the stationartic management

whom he proported arm in ar--Vienna has several plathe destitute, called "warming amms who are in one), will not a sit and make the masters of soup, eaffer, or the with from No inquiries nor made as ter or calling it is a final in are cold and hunger if both grog Capaciona stora a name the walls and execution of y on account of their all outlies. For food and druck are given be see day, and at night three will the case with all who appears are enabled to also places. so satisfactory that another poster about to be opened force eliman to even sons. Since Dec. 6 to 736 persons we places with food toriging or otherwise. A 18th of December and Jan. 20 cell & c.

spicide traceable to powerty was to . "!"